

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Some Pleasant Reminiscences of the Charming Post.

A Quiet Day at a Seaside Fishing Resort.

The Poet's Comments on Tom Hood, Campbell, and Other Writers.

Entertaining the Company with Pleasant Readings.

Charles Dickens' First Visit to America, and His Comments.

The Banquet Given to Him by the Club of which Halleck Was a Member.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A short time since I fell heir to a book which had long been used by the late editor of one of our city journals. In one of the drawers there was a lot of dust-covered manuscripts, which had been overlooked by the former user of the desk. These manuscripts were such as had, for some reason, been rejected by the editor, but preserved for their authors, who had never called for them. In glancing over them I could but command the judgment of my predecessor, which had caused him to reject these communications, and, to get rid of them, I assigned them to the famous preserving agent, Mr. H. D. H. with Fitz-Green Halleck," which seemed to me to contain matter too interesting to be consigned to the flames. It had probably been laid aside because of its length, and the editor never found time to condense it. There was no clue to the author's name; it probably having been sent with a private note to the editor. I propose to "edit" this communication, preserving such portions as I think will be of interest to the many friends of the great poet. I make this explanation in just so far as it concerns me, but I hope that the author of this will be willing to let me have it for I have no idea of being captured with stolen goods in my possession. Should the author recognize his article, he may thank me for having preserved so much of it as follows. Now to the abbreviated story.

A DAY WITH FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

It is Stony Creek, Conn., famous for no other fact, its name is worthy of remembrance as the whitest pictorial resort of the versatile, genial author of *Marcos Bozzaris*. The Creek, which is indeed, a "little New Haven, and not a creek at all," had at that time a single house of entertainment, cleanly and snug of aspect, built by a grizzly centenarian, originally of Rhode Island, named Douglass. This curious old fellow had seen George Washington, John Hancock, and Franklin in the last century, and somehow busied himself to say that, old as he was, he had rather have had this so than to live another hundred years without having enjoyed that privilege. Mr. A. Douglass, he said, was, perhaps, the last survivor of our great Revolutionary fathers. Some of his own children he had not seen since his 50th year, and knew not whether they were living or dead.

At the inn of this sturdy old relic of Revolutionary times, Fitz-Green Halleck, who ever sought out and made a study of singular characters, was wont to stop for a few weeks' recreation, running down from his home at Guilford to the quiet of his little "creek" for a week or two of the bountiful and most excellent dinner which followed, perhaps a few incidents of the evening, and brief notes of the poet's conversation, and then, as now, the "Good-bye" to describe Mr. Halleck's tout ensemble as it was in those later days of his life. About five feet seven inches in height, he was presented with a frank, jovial, variable expression; a full, well-trimmed beard of iron-gray, and "the sweet demeanor of a gentleman," that is to say, not mistaking his meaning, he wore the immortal beauty of genius. In dress it was needless to deny that the poet was no dandy. A shilling straw hat sheltered his immortal crown; it was a hair far from being a "fancy" hat, and was a picture of his slightly frame, and a happy blue cotton umbrella, of his family sort, served the double purpose of sun-shade and weather-shelter in a storm. But, with a smile, he said, "I am not the grand seigneur, elegant, superior, patronizing to strangers, but warm and cordial; trusting to a degree when the ice has been broken, and becoming a friend." He looked to be about three score, and was as sun-burned and brown as his own Indian hero, Red Jacket. When the poet set out to talk of his old days, he was deeply moved, and was briefly warned to his work, and his words flowed like the mountain torrent, fluently, pleasantly, most musically, with a delight in his own words, and a frank, hearty, and unassuming air of speech to say that his auditor was spell-bound by the melody and boyish enthusiasm of the poet. They were in the dark, glistening out at the darkening scene. "Blue sky and blue water are the best things in the world to drive away the blues."

THE POET WITH THE POET.—And such surprising beauty! Field, fell, and rusty-weather-coated hills made Burn sing and Burn write. They couldn't help it. Poor Tom Hood, who had no more to do with his country welfare, poor fellow, and the good in his dunes. As a consequence, his bubbling humor was dashed with drops from Lethe's fountain. The poet, however, was not so much moved by his humor into pathos, most pathetic, but these two goddesses gave him genius and made his poem immortal. His little guitar became an "old soldier," to sing to his wife, and the song of his daughter. Hood was the sweetest of songsters."

Who is your favorite poet, may I ask, Mr. Halleck?

"Well, sir, Campbell is my favorite. He is so crisp and concise. He has the air *militaire*. He is the poet of sea and land—the Nelson and Wellington of English poetry. Yes, Campbell is my pet, I believe."

MALLECK THE FORT AND HALLECK THE GENERAL.

At this time of year, to Stony Creek the War was at its height, and the patriotic poet watched the struggle with the greatest interest. The number of soldiers that he saw at Stony Creek, he said, "was a visitor at West Point many years ago." Gen. Scott rode side by side with me along the line of gray cavalry. When I told him that he was a general, he said, "Scott pulled up and said: 'Halleck, there is a nameake of yours.' Said I: 'General, I am greatly honored; I hope we will do me credit.' Scott said: 'I am not a general, but I am a general of soldiers.' He then said, 'I am a general of soldiers.' Halleck was the sweetest of songsters."

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CANCER.

The Origin of the Dread Disease Still Baffles Investigation.

Microscopic Examination Useful in Determining True Cases.

Sight's Disease Gives Way to Increased Medical Knowledge.

The Terrible Results of Consulting Quack Doctors.

An article on "Blood," published in *The Tribune* two weeks ago, attracted the attention of the medical profession, and the undistracted, the contractor, over it, preserves it intact. Withdrawn, when the solid part is brought up with them, it is the image of the wedge and the wedging and holding it in

used in prospecting in mines, and in boring oil and

ACTICABLE.

another's Experiment.

It is the object of an experiment in the following gentlemen in this city who have not yet tried to have their own.

But you ever hear of the attacks of the plants, and a single trial was never made, and the results were not

fortunate that this occurred to Roundabout for

the experiment was of Roundabout's acquaintance.

He had long characteristics of the different key family, and discovered that he was

the most fortunate of the

the plants, and a single trial was

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and a great quantity

was being carried away

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Representation of the State's Comic Opera Company. "La file de Mme. Angel."

McTeather's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Representation of Miss Little Allen. "Crabbed Age."

Astor Theatre.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety enter- tainment.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1877.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday greenbacks were worth \$41.94 cents on the dollar in gold.

Two interesting sermons on the subject of "Miracles," preached respectively by Prof. Swine and the Rev. Dr. Ryden, are printed in our columns this morning. Both have references more or less direct to the recent remarkable cure of a case of paralysis in Chicago, and both reach the same conclusion, though by different routes,—that the alleged miracle was no miracle at all, and that the age of effects produced by supernatural causes is some hundreds of years past and gone.

The report of the South Carolina Investigating Committee, which will be submitted to the House to-day, is a weak and spiritless presentation,—a conclusion so lame and impotent that the Democrats will hardly be induced to insist upon referring the disputed returns to the Tribunal. It is shown in the report that "on the face of the returns" the entire Republican Electoral ticket received a majority of 831 and upwards, and as no claim of inelegibility is made, there is not a peg left on which to hang a reasonable pretense that TILDEN is entitled to the vote of South Carolina.

The fact will not escape attention that the tanks of the reckless revolutionists in Congress are for the most part filled up with unsuccessful candidates for re-election, politicians who have been relegated by their constituencies to a private life and an honest living, and whose rage and desperation at the defeat of TILDEN proceed from the loss of the offices and emoluments which were to have been theirs in the event of his election. Fortunately for the country, and not less for their party's future prospects, these wretched half-bred malcontents are in a hopeless minority, and the Democratic policy in the present emergency is controlled by wiser and more honorable counsels.

It is to be feared that the Democratic members of the Arbitration Tribunal voting against the validity of the two Republican Electoral votes of Louisiana on the score of inelegibility cut off an avenue of retreat which they would gladly avail themselves of when they come to the Oregon case. Solely on its merits, the Coxey infamy caught and probably would be kicked out of the Commission by a unanimous vote, but for the sake of consistency the Democratic Justices and Congressmen will probably feel compelled to vote to reject the votes of both WATTS and CHRONIN. If they would throw consistency to the dogs, and let justice and decency rule, it would be a neat and graceful thing to do just at this juncture. Make it 15 straight for once.

The substantial settlement of the Presidential question has brought into prominence another question, in the treatment of which not a little prudence and moderation are requisite, and that is, the adjustment of the local or purely State branch of the Louisiana case. Hot-headed and inconsiderate Republicans are pressing President GRANT for the immediate recognition of the FACKEL party in Louisiana as a necessary outcome of the decision of the Electoral Tribunal; but it is urged, on the other hand, and with great propriety and good sense, that the retiring Administration should not undertake the management of this affair, but should leave it undisturbed and unchanged to be handled by President HAYES, whose Southern policy will constitute a leading feature of his Administration, and who ought to be left free to pursue that policy without any previous entanglement. President GRANT will doubtless be only too glad to surrender this troublesome question into such safe hands.

An occasion will soon be afforded for a test of public sentiment in reference to the settlement of the Presidential complication by the Electoral Commission. The New Hampshire elections occur on the second Tuesday in March, and the campaign will be opened at once in vigorous fashion. The two parties are very evenly divided, and a change of 1,000 or 2,000 votes either way would have a peculiar significance, if, as now seems certain, the leading issue is the justice or injustice of the result of the Arbitration Plan. If it is true, as the Democrats so stoutly assert, that the great mass of the American people, including all the Democrats and a considerable portion of the Republicans, regard the defeat of TILDEN as a monstrous fraud, the return from New Hampshire should show immense Democratic gains. Gov. CHENIX is confident, however, that the Republicans will carry the State, and, reversing the present representation, elect two out of the three Congressmen, if not the whole number. The 13th of March will tell.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet Saturday, breadstuffs being dull. Mess pork closed 10¢ per lb. lower, at \$15.15 @ \$15.20 cash and \$15.30 for March. Lard closed 6¢ per 100 lb. lower, at \$10.87 @ \$10.40 cash and \$10.40 @ \$10.42 for March. Meats closed firm, at 5¢ for loose shoulders, 8¢ for short-ribs, and 8¢ for short-clears. Highbrowines were steady, at \$1.31 1/2 cash and \$1.32 for March. Corn closed 4¢ higher, at 49¢ for March and 48¢ for May. Oats closed 1¢ lower, at 34¢ cash 3 1/2¢ for March. Rye was dull, at 68¢.

Barley closed easy, at 56¢ @ 58¢ for March. Hogs were firmer, at \$2.50 @ \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Cattle were fairly active and steady, with sales at \$2.50 @ \$2.60. Sheep were unchanged, at \$3.00 @ \$3.00 for inferior to extra. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The Washington prototype of the Chicago *Bulldozer* goes a step farther than its companion in infamy, and, taking up the rap where the latter leaves off, carries it to its logical and inevitable conclusion,—an outspoken and unmistakable suggestion of assassination as a method of defeating the accession of Gov. HAYES to the Presidency. Yesterday's issue of the *Capital* contains an article calculated, and so it must intended, to incite some Democratic desperadoes of the WILKES BOEFS or WELDON stripe to the murder of President HAYES. Very naturally the Democrat in Washington, more especially those of the majority whose votes and influence prevented the success of the revolutionary faction in the caucus of Saturday night, are greatly distressed at this open advocacy of assassination by a Democratic journal, and have hastened to express their condemnation of the *Capital's* bloody ravings. The publication of such sentiments being an atrocious crime, these distressed Democrats have now an opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of their indignation by joining with the Republican authorities of the District of Columbia in the prosecution and punishment of the criminal.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council have acted very properly and judiciously in reporting adversely to the extension of the lease of the Adelphi Theatre building, which expires in October next, and in recommending that the building be occupied by the city as a Public Library, and that the rooms of the Board of Education and the Library Board also be located in the building. This disposition of the building will be in keeping with the spirit of the original contract. When the city exchanged the old Bridewell lot with the Government for the Post-office lot and building, it was with the distinct understanding and agreement that the building was to be used for a library. The COLVIN gang of bummers however, instead of carrying out the intentions of Congress and the city, violated the contract by leasing the building for three years as a second-class theatre, with the intention of crippling the library as much as possible, and compelling the city to hire rooms elsewhere. There should not be a vote in the Council in favor of extending the lease to the present party or giving it to any other parties. Let the building be devoted to its original purposes, according to contract.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROTESTS.

That there is considerable discontent among the Democratic masses is but natural; most disappointed people are discontented, and many of them make themselves disagreeable as a consequence. The crafty demagogues in that party are seeking to excite popular animosity against the Court, and are loudly abusing Judge BRADLEY because of his decisions. Fortunately, however, the American people are a reading and thinking people, and, when the true state of the case is presented to them, they will readily concede that the claim of the Court is correct and the feeling of disappointment has worn off the Democrats. All these Committees were more or less partisan. Each had taken testimony to sustain its own side, and neither party would have accepted the evidence taken by the other. The result would have been that the 4th of March would arrive before the Commission had heard the evidence covering a single county in Florida, and the vote for President would not have been counted at all. To meet that emergency, the Senate would have to elect a President to serve until an election could be held, and for this purpose the Senate would in all probability have elected Mr. MORRISON. We need not tell Democrats who Mr. MORRISON is, nor point out what would have been his policy towards the Southern States. Under his Administration and the vigorous measures that he would adopt, it may be safely estimated that there would be Republican majorities next November in all the states except Florida, and in Alabama and Mississippi, thus excluding every hope of electing TILDEN or any other Democrat.

The Commission, even if there were no legal objections to entering upon an examination in detail of the elections in Florida and Louisiana, might well decide not to do so because of the impossibility of reaching a conclusion within the lifetime of the Commission. They therefore recognized the exclusive constitutional right of each State to decide how its Presidential Electors should be appointed, and to accept as final on that point the certified declaration of the officers appointed by law to make that declaration. In the justice of that decision there will be, in time, an universal concurrence by men of all parties and in all sections. And when the Democrats, and especially those of the Southern States, shall have experienced the conservative and reforming Administration of Gov. HAYES, they will rejoice that the Commission refused to enter upon the investigation of the details of the Louisiana election, and thereby prevent a count of the vote, making Mr. MORRISON President during the special election. When they reflect upon what would have been the inevitable result had their demands been granted, they will reach the conclusion that matters might have been considerably worse than they are.

THE SOUTH PARK MATTER.

The bill introduced in the Illinois Senate, by Senator BUSHNELL, to amend the South Park act, by abolishing the present Board of Commissioners and appointing a new Board by the Governor, and the resolutions introduced in the House by ROBERT from Macon County, for a Joint Committee to investigate Park Commissioners of Cook County, are efforts to accomplish through the Legislature what so far has been unsuccessfully attempted through the courts of Cook County and the South Park Commissioners, namely, the procuring for swamplands six or eight times their value, and thereby to swindle the taxpayers to the extent of over a million dollars.

The South Park Commissioners refuse to purchase these wet lands of the CUNLEY-COLESON combination, for a price in excess of what they have already paid for similar, and even far better, grounds immediately adjoining. In the meantime, the Electors appointed under the first count had been commissioned and had performed their duty, their vote having been certified to by the Governor. Here, then, were no less than three returns. The original returns, had they been accepted by the Board, would have elected the HAYES ticket, and the Democrats demanded that the Board should re-cast certain returns in order to elect the TILDEN ticket. The Board rejected and corrected various returns with the result indicated, giving HAYES an increased majority, and that was filed as the official canvas. The examination before the local Court took place several weeks later, and is still pending.

In Louisiana the case was even more complicated. Taking the two highest Electors on each ticket, the results were as follows:

	Hayes	Tilden
Original returns.....	24,385	24,285
Hayes majority.....	42	42
Court's Returns.....	23,981	22,928
Hayes majority.....	921	921
Court's Returns Board, by Count of Returns Board, by	24,340	24,434
Hayes' majority.....	94	94

This count, under the order of the Court, was made Dec. 28,—nearly a month after the Electors had met, voted, and exhausted their functions. In the meantime, the Electors appointed under the first count had been commissioned and had performed their duty, their vote having been certified to by the Governor. Here, then, were no less than three returns. The original returns, had they been accepted by the Board, would have elected the HAYES ticket, and the Democrats demanded that the Board should re-cast certain returns in order to elect the TILDEN ticket. The Board rejected and corrected various returns with the result indicated, giving HAYES an increased majority, and that was filed as the official canvas. The examination before the local Court took place several weeks later, and is still pending.

The South Park case was even more complicated. Taking the two highest Electors on each ticket, the results were as follows:

Hayes..... Tilden.....

Democratic count..... 17,174

Democratic majority..... 6,040

Returning Board count..... 75,451

Republican count..... 70,508

Republican majority..... 5,867

Original returns.....

Count of Returns Board, by

Hayes' majority.....

Tilden's majority.....

Original returns.....

Count of Returns Board, by

Hayes' majority.....

Tilden's majority.....

Original returns.....

Count of Returns Board, by

Hayes' majority.....

Tilden's majority.....

Original returns.....

Count of Returns Board, by

Hayes' majority.....

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Original returns.....

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Hayes' majority.....

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Original returns.....

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Original returns.....

Count of Returns Board, by

Hayes' majority.....</

